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T H E
TRUE WHIG
DISPLAYED.

COMPREHENDING

Curfory REMARKS on the Address to the Cocoa-Tree.

By a T O R Y.

Thus FACTIOUS *Wh—gs*, and four Diff—nt—rs,
Associate straight at all Adventures;
And *Modern Saints*, too near a-kin,
So void of Shame, tho' not of Sin,
With *Mammonites*, both great and small,
(*Occasional Conformists*, all)
In loving Sort soon *flock together*,
Like Birds (ill-omen'd) of a Feather,
All of the *Leaven Oliverian*.

Hic Niger est——Romane caveto.

L O N D O N :

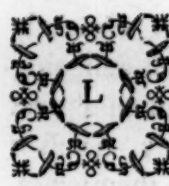
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THE
TRUE WHIG
DISPLAYED, &c.

 AMENTABLE indeed is it, that party-rage should run so high, as to make men forget their honour, their honesty, their loyalty, their principles, and former declared opinions. Of this truth we have many examples among the Gentlemen that have been for some time past forming, what they flatter themselves, will prove a powerful opposition against the measures of the government.

Every art has been tried to alienate the minds of the people from the affection and loyalty they owe their Sovereign. His peace
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has been disturbed by vile insinuations, and senseless slanders; and every low falsehood, that tended to depreciate the merit of either his Majesty, his family, or his friends, has been received with *clamorous* applause, by the principals and agents of faction, that are now *buzzing* about this metropolis.

It is no easy matter to paint the looks they put on, or repeat the uninterrupted volley of unmeaning expressions these harpies use, when they are prowling in search of prey, endeavouring to corrupt the loyalty of his Majesty's subjects, and lead them to approve of an opposition, begun without reason, and carried on without temper, moderation, or gratitude.

The voice of prejudice is loud, clamorous, and hard to be silenced. The zeal of party is seldom worthy of praise; and much less so, when busy in disturbing the peace of the kingdom, and in sowing the seeds of faction in the breasts of innocent and uninformed particulars, where they are soon sure to sprout up into large, but sapless weeds.

Ignorance is the proper soil for faction to thrive in, especially when the growth of it is carefully attended to by artful designing men, who, to answer their own unworthy purposes, put on a great shew of zeal, without being in truth possessed of any, unless it is an illaudable, avaritious, or ambitious zeal, to serve themselves, their families, friends, and dependents.

It is these *nurses* of ill-omened weeds that now intend to disturb our national concord; every method is tried to carry the
grand

grand point; the principals are in earnest, and the agents, emissaries, and *porters* of scandalous falsehoods, are uncommonly assiduous.

Is it not then, my countrymen, high time for some advocate to truth, to stand forth and display these *doubtful*, and, would be thought, *public-spirited heroes*, in their true colours, to convince the world that their meaning is never to be understood by their speeches, and that the elaborate harangues daily heard from their declaimers in the coffee-houses, proceed not from honest hearts, but from plodding and self-deceived heads?

Is it not time to expose the narrow, yet hurtful, principles that actuate the heads of a party, who have lifted themselves under the banner of faction, at the expence of loyalty, honour, and gratitude?

A small tract, called *A letter from the Cocoa-tree to the country-gentlemen*, lately made its appearance. It was much read, and nearly as much approved of: it opened the eyes of many who were before blinded by a pernicious and misguided zeal, and directed the public attention to the heads of the *motley* party, that has been so long, yet so artfully busy.

It is not to be supposed, that a party, so eminently industrious, would permit *such* a work to pass unanswered. *An address to the Cocoa-tree from a Whig* was soon after published; the work of one of their *capital* hands, and therefore more worthy my attention.

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I mean not to prove this writer a bungler; it is not my intention to detect, in his tract, either ignorance, or want of skill in managing the weapons of faction. Let him, in peace, enjoy the consciousness of having great abilities; but, at the same time, I must take the liberty to inform him, that they are miserably misapplied. The many exceptions to be taken to his publication, arise not from the want of a clear head in the writer, but from his being possessed of a corrupt and black heart: they are errors of intention, not ignorance; therefore the less excusable. But as he is *known* to be the *right-hand* of the party, and deeply embarked in the cause, he must of course either be sanguine in every thing he says, does, or writes, or forfeit the *dear-bought* good opinion of his *new friends*.

This *capital* writer addresses his work to the whole party of the *Tories*, as he is pleased to call them: a name they have no reason to be ashamed of, and which, by way of distinction, I have chosen to assume, though no friend to party appellations; having lived years enough in the world, to know, that men who long thought they entertained different political notions, on comparing notes, have often, to their great surprise, found that in name alone this difference consisted.

But to proceed: The *author of the address* * says, we “attribute the whole of the opposition to three very great names.” It is true, we think the opposition was, indeed, begun and carried on by a few *names*, though not quite so few as *three*. That it is far, very far, from being general, is a fact of public notoriety. The members of the Two Houses have proved themselves men of sense

* See Address to the Cocoa-tree, page 2.

and

and moderation; and though the *Whigs* at present think they have a *vast* majority without doors, if the *ardent* zeal of their leaders would but at times permit others to enjoy a part of the conversation, even in their *select private meetings* they would undoubtedly find among them many *dissenters*.

How easy is it to propagate scandal and falsehood? A sower of faction tells a notorious lie; this is soon spread with uncommon industry, almost as far as the power of multiplication can extend; but, is it e'er the more true, or can any of the hearers, how numerous soever, say they believe it? Certainly no; *its foundation was built in the sand, and it perishes without the help of time* †.

That an opposition ‡ was formed before any of the three persons hinted at, in the letter from the Cocoa-tree, were *immediately* connected with the *faction*, will readily be allowed; but is that any argument, that they did not give the promoters of it all *secret* encouragement? Has not the *Lord* of the *Grotto* at times declared as much? Could he on his own *narrow* foundation have raised so large, though so tottering a superstructure? Has he abilities to be at the head of a party, or consequence enough in the eye of the world to be *blindly* followed by a numerous train of dependents? No; he well knew the men that would be at a proper time ready to take on themselves the title of *Chiefs* of a misguided and factious rabble; the motives to their conduct they are themselves best acquainted with; and *such* they are, that, I will be bound to engage, they will never, if they can help it, make known to the world.

† Ibid. see page 20.

‡ See page 2.

Must the property of *Britons* be put into the hands of this *potent triumvirate*? Must they alone dispose of all *places* of trust or profit? Must *he* have the management of the national treasure, who has *foolishly* lavished the greatest part of his private patrimony? Is *he* fit to *dictate* in council, who was never, even in his youth, fit for any thing, but to be leader of a *mob*? Must that nation, who are so many millions out of pocket by the *folly* of his *manhood*, be doomed to bear with patience the effects of his *dotage*? Is *he* fit to be again trusted, who, when a *rebellion* raged in the heart of the kingdom, threatened to desert that Sovereign, whose memory he now pretends so much to *revere*? Has *he* any claim of more important services, than the *cavalier*, who spent his estate in getting drunk for the service of Charles II. Is the man, who has *treated* his master with *unbecoming freedom* and *disrespect*, proper to be again admitted into the private presence of his King? Can his example be worthy imitation, who, when he ought to be full of repentance for his *numerous train* of public and private sins, is busy in adding to the already *enormous bulk*, by sowing the seeds of faction among his countrymen, and disturbing the peace of his Prince? Can he be a proper person to *husband* the revenues of the crown, who has, in so great a degree, for so many years, diminished them, by the encouragement he has given to smuggling in his *favourite*, but *venal* country? Has he a jot the more merit for taking an *ale-house man* by the hand, when *seated* at his *table*, and treating him with all the *frothy* ceremony of an *old* and *punctilious* courtier? Does he think that the body of *excisemen* is able to reinstate him in his office and *power*? Did he, when he so amply *provided* for his dependents, and their *friends* and *relations*, make them enter into a private

vate engagement to stand by him, when need should be, *vi et armis*? Is there a *solemn league and covenant* still subsisting, and against a lawful and justly beloved Sovereign?

Why should this noble personage tempt the world to pronounce him a *lunatic*, when it has hitherto been more inclined to ascribe a very different character to him?

For shame, ye tools of faction, cease your unavailing labours, for it cannot reasonably be supposed, that your *leader* has many years of life left to devote to your service.

It is an easy matter to give plausible reasons for a determined opposition; but surely never were reasons so fallacious as those which are assigned in the present case.

The Whigs are pleased publicly to declare*, that they have an exception to the person supposed to be principally entrusted with the administration of the government.

The King has certainly an *undoubted right*, by his prerogative, to appoint his ministers, and the *people* have *no right* in an *illegal* manner to *oppose them*.

By the constitution of the kingdom, every man is accountable for his actions during his administration. If he in any shape offends *the law*, there are *legal* methods of bringing him to a fair and equitable trial, and by the law of England no man shall be condemned without a just cause assigned.

* Ibid. see page 9.

If we examine into the exceptions taken to a noble Lord, it may perhaps at first appear, that he is not *in general* liked by the people. But in truth this is not the case: the opposition *seems* much more powerful than in reality it is; not one out of fifty that make objections, can assign a single reason for the foundation of their opinions; they pin their faith to the sleeves of their leaders, and blindly, as well as rashly, propagate whatever is *binted* as serviceable to the party.

These *blind* opposers may, indeed, *seem* numerous; but let us trace their opinions from the *original* fountains, and we shall not be at a loss to account for their being *seemingly* spread.

These *popular dictators*, animated, not by the desire of serving their country, but by the ambition of engrossing to themselves *only* the *profitable* favour of their Sovereign, charge the present minister with employing the Tories †. Why any set of men, the Tories *in particular*, should be excluded from posts of honour near the throne, is not easily accounted for. The Whigs attribute to them *maxims* that are inconsistent with the liberty of the people; but this is no proof of these maxims being adopted by the Tories: They have not a political notion that tends not to preserve the three estates of the constitution in its true and natural order; they are friends to liberty, but not licentiousness in the people; *they do not assert, that the nation was made for the King* ‡, but that they were mutually designed for the benefit of each other. In asserting the *independency* * of the monarchy, they mean not to insinuate, that the power of the King is *unlimited*; but that he is not subject to be arraigned by every *discarded placeman, mercenary writer, or*

† Ibid. see page 8.

‡ See page 15. *ibid.*

* See page 7. *ibid.*

leader

leader of a thoughtless and seditious mob, that chuses to question the lawful exertion of his just prerogative.

They *wish* not to live under an arbitrary government, nor would they aid the *best* of *Kings* to entail slavery on his subjects; yet, as friends to a rational and constitutional liberty, they cannot but imagine that the King, at least as a particular, has a right to the enjoyment of it; for *why should he be the only SLAVE within the extent of his wide dominions?* The Tories, *not unconstitutionally* *, esteem the parliament the *grand representative* of the people, of course the voice of the parliament is that of the people; and thanks to the providence of God, who baffles the designs of our enemies; *a loyal voice it is.*

They wish not to engross for their own particular emolument all † the places of trust, honour and profit in these islands; content with a *due* proportion of them, they are not *over anxious* who possess the rest. Though they should be filled by *Whigs*, they murmur not, provided these *Whigs* are *loyal* and *faithful* in the service of their King and Country. They have been taxed with propagating doctrines in politicks subversive of the Constitution ‡, such as, the *Divine right of Sovereigns*, and the *absolute and passive obedience* of *subjects* to them. If by the first, the *Whigs* mean, that the Tories have a *sacred veneration* for *Kings* and *monarchical government*, and esteem it that which is most pleasing to God, they are right in their assertion; but if by divine right they mean any supernatural power devolved on Kings, or any particular licence for their indulgence of inclinations prejudicial to the commonweal,

* Ibid. see p. 10.

† Ibid. p. 18.

‡ Ibid. p. 7, and 8.

the Tories abhor the doctrine ; neither are they answerable for the declared opinions of *one* or *two* misguided zealots, who having rendered themselves obnoxious to *some*, were without ceremony pronounced *rank Tories*. With respect to absolute and passive obedience, they think that in all things lawful they are to obey the King ; and should it ever be their fate to live under a Monarch who merited chastisement from *God*, they wish not to be the instruments whereby he should be punished. In fine, they are *assertors* of every just *prerogative* vested in the crown, that is consistent with *national Freedom*, and the *steady advocates* of that *decent liberty* which wishes not to promote *anarchy* and *republican confusion*.

Are not these axioms consistent ? Are they subversive of liberty ? Or should the Tories, because they glory in them, be therefore excluded from the service of their *beloved King* ? Can the Whigs boast more moderation ? Far from it. It is even difficult for them to preserve a proper and decent respect for the person of their Sovereign : natural enemies to *kingly Government*, having with their milk sucked in the republican-principles of their ancestors, they in vain endeavour to hide this their inherent disposition, by calling themselves *at times* the friends of the people.* This is indeed a *thin* cloak for the *hard* measures they have at *all* times wished to impose on their Sovereigns. Must then the constitution of course be in danger, when the King is not governed by a junto of Whigs ? Did they not, during almost the whole of the two last reigns, *interrorem*, make a *bugbear* of the *Jacobites*, and join with them the more *dreaded* Tories ? Did they not, I say, play this game till

* Ibid. p. 15.

ridicule and contemptuous laughter shamed them out of it? Was not his Majesty's princely father used — I will not say in what manner, by the Whigs, for presuming, contrary to their declared opinions, to suffer a few *honest* and *inoffensive* Tories to appear at his court? Have they not often, even whilst basking in the sunshine of royal favour, aimed at clipping the wings of prerogative, so close as to endanger the very existence of monarchy itself? Nothing but the necessity of the times could make their *surly** services in any sort acceptable; we have now, thanks to the goodness of God, a King, who is enthroned in the hearts of his people, who possesses all our confidence; and who has so little reason to be apprehensive of plots or designs against his government, that he is under no necessity of entertaining about his royal person any *particular* set of men whatever. His subjects, without distinction, enjoy his favour, and he *glories* in being monarch of the *British islands*, not King of a *despicable party*.

These *republican* advocates for *limited* monarchy, are the men who aim at forming an opposition to the measures of government: the writers retained in their service have no regard to truth in their attempts to promote sedition; we daily see great abilities prostituted to the mean purpose of courting a licentious rabble; invidious, nay, odious parallels have been drawn, and no stone has been left unturned, to disturb the domestic peace of their Sovereign.

In saying, that the Whigs entertain republican principles, let it not be imagined I mean particularly to include the triumvirate†. No; I rather esteem them unhappy zealots, misled by some *design-*

* Ibid. p. 20.

† Ibid. p. 2.

ing men of the party, who act in an *inferior* capacity, and who are *cunningly* endeavouring, by *secondary means*, to bring their grand point to bear.

With respect to one *personage* of the *triumvirate*, who has already taken up some of my time, so inconsistent in most things has he been throughout his whole long life, that it would be difficult to give him any determinate character : it will, perhaps, be best to rest satisfied with the general knowledge the world has of his disposition and *abilities*.

The next to be mentioned, I must needs own, I always thought too phlegmatic in his natural constitution, ever to commence zealot : but miracles are not ceased ; he is *warm* in the cause, deeply embarked in the *secret* views of the party ; yet would at times, with a sorrowful face, persuade his *bearers* that he has a *true* and *unfeigned* attachment to his Majesty and his royal family, but could not any longer put up with the usage of———. Is this that virtue which aimed at popularity * ? Is this the main branch of that family which boasts of many services to the crown ? If so, we must surely have been deceived in our former entertained opinions, that calmness and seeming moderation must merit some less worthy name ; and that revered virtue was, perhaps, made up of self-love alone. This great personage should reflect, that the accumulated merit of a long train of ancestors, may be all for a time forfeited by the willing error of an obstinate heir. To speak the truth, there is a certain deference and respect due to Sovereigns, which no *true Whig* can *cheerfully* pay ; an early imbibed opinion is not easily eradicated.

* Ibid. p. 5.

But

But can it be believed, that the third great personage of this *awful* triumvirate, is related in no distant degree to our Sovereign? Can it be imagined, that he, who has such pretensions to good sense, would forfeit all title to it by embarking in the cause of folly? Would he, who is descended from a race of kingly ancestors, change his nature, and league with the secret enemies of monarchy? Let us never believe it of him, but rather imagine it to be a deep laid scheme of the Whigs, to give credit to their party, by gracing it with so respectable a name.

We must not think this great personage guilty of ingratitude: every attention has been paid him that he could possibly lay claim to, his *advice* has been followed, his *schemes* have been put in execution, and his *friends* promoted to the highest honours and commands. What more could he desire, unless he had been invested with *royalty* itself? His wishes are, indeed, more moderate, and are therefore all of them gratified; for I cannot, will not, *must not* imagine that he means to raise a ferment in the nation at the expence of his Sovereign. What though a few words, expressive of dissatisfaction, have been dropped, must a man be therefore immediately dubbed a *discontented Whig*? Though this personage may have had *private* meetings with the Chiefs in the opposition, is he therefore embarked in the cause? Cannot these meetings be as well dedicated to *private* friendship as public discord? It is not at all probable that this great man should ever *personally* and *particularly* divulge to *me* his real sentiments; yet am I in this case so obstinate of belief, that I am determined never to credit his being one of the *triumvirate*, till I hear *himself* acknowledge it; for why should I be prone to believe him

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capable

capable of acting so inconsistent to the interest of his family, and in direct opposition to every known principle of loyalty, honour, gratitude or common prudence ?

It may, perhaps, be proper to say a few words more on the principles of the Whigs in political matters. I have charged them with being enemies to monarchy, nursed in republican principles : I cannot retract the charge, but must at the same time acknowledge, that *all* who pass under the name of Whigs are not so contaminated : the Whigs have been even fond of calling all their friends that did not oppose them. This has been an artful means of increasing their number, as well as concealing their pernicious opinions : on the contrary, all opposers of their measures have been by them called *Tories* ; confounding under that name, a great variety of *minor* parties, that held opinions very different from those of the *true* Tories.

The party who now call themselves Whigs, may very properly be divided into four classes. The first class, which, thank God, is not very numerous, consists of men who maintain opinions truly antimonarchical, such as prevailed in the middle of the last century, when anarchy and confusion raged throughout the nation. These are the busy agents, who are continually sowing discord in the minds of the people, and, by their artful insinuations, endeavour to inspire them with a dislike to their ancient form of government, instancing the opulence and freedom of the Hollanders under a republican form ; and, with remarkable assiduity and industry, scattering abroad the delusive, political axioms, they have picked up at *Leyden* or *Geneva*.

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The next class of Whigs includes such as are enemies to the hierarchy in the church, and to Episcopacy. They constantly aim at the repeal of the test-act; yet, to serve their *temporal* interests, can *occasionally* conform. These men, if they are not enemies to monarchy, cannot at least be called its friends; it seems to be a matter of indifference to them what kind of government subsists, provided they have a *proper* share of power and emoluments under it. Though *baughty* and *dictatorial* on particular occasions, yet, where it is conducive to their interests, they can be *bumble*, nay, *mean*. This class of Whigs is very numerous, assuming to themselves, at different times, every title but that which *truly* belongs to them.

In the third class we find nothing but men of *luke-warm* principles, such as would *do their utmost to live easy* under any form of government that happened to be predominant, but are too little sanguine to forfeit a single acre for the restoration of a saint. If by *proper* services they gain among them a portion of preferments, they are ready enough in their offers to *any* ministry; a kind of shuttle-cocks in politicks, that are banded to and fro by the influence of their own *sordid* self-interest. *These are the friends which, as the writer of the address says*, adhere to a certain great man, who has resigned in an astonishing manner.*

The last class, I must own, comprehends *some* men whose system of politicks I cannot in *every part* take exception to. While they enjoy the high offices under the crown, they take particular care to defend every branch of the prerogative *that conduces to the increase of their power and influence*; they are friends to the name

of King, but think it *unnecessary* and *inconsistent* with Majesty to exert, *but through their means*, the power and authority annexed to the dignity by the constitution. For the King to dispose of a trifling employ, without having previously consulted *them*, is provocation sufficient for a *tribe* of them to *threaten* to resign their posts, if not actually do it, thinking thereby to distress their Master in his affairs, and convince him how absolutely necessary *they* are both in the *cabinet* and *field*.

During the two last reigns, this *whole* game of resignation was often played. Our Kings were then unhappily not natives of Britain; they had received a *foreign* education, spoke a *foreign* language, and of course were liable to be *imposed* on by artful designing men, who had their own private ends to serve. But *this time*, thanks to Providence, is now at an end. Our King is a native of the island, and has a heart truly British; his understanding is too good, for him to be imposed on by specious appearances; scorning to be a King of Parties, his palace is open to *all* his *loyal* subjects, and his *spirit* will not permit him to be *directed* or governed by any *junto* of men, let them be ever so great, or assume to themselves what *denomination* they please. Do you not then, my countrymen, admire the *spirit* of your Sovereign, who had *courage* enough to throw off the *fetters* that *entangled* the arms of *royalty*? Is he not to be commended for wishing to have the *beams* of his royal favour extend through the whole compass of his realms, and not partially shine on a few alone of his *dictatorial subjects*? I am sensible you certainly must admire him; yet is it on this account that an opposition is formed against *his* measures. *These Whigs*, as they call themselves, having, in truth, nothing but

but their own private interest in view, and forgetting, ungratefully enough, all the emoluments their party has for near 50 years past been receiving under the present Royal Family, wish to clog the wheels of government by their clamours and seditious discourses, they would fain persuade you that every thing that is precious to Britons is in danger ; but in truth I see no danger of any thing, but their not being *entreated* again to accept of the *posts* they have *rashly* resigned. There is not now that *necessity* for employing them there formerly *seemed* to be : his Majesty has many honest and able subjects, who, though *ranged* under no party, are willing to serve him, not with the *profusion* of expence, which was so conspicuous and notorious during the ministry of the Whigs ; but with all the *œconomy*, consistent with the dignity of their Sovereign, and not only conducive to ease the burthen of taxes with which the people are loaded, but, through the inconsiderate extravagance of *former* managers, become absolutely necessary to the preservation of our national credit.

Let the Whigs * assign what reason they please for *secluding* themselves from the *favour* of their Prince, the *true reason* in fact is, that their power was not sufficiently compleat. A *new* notion was adopted at court, that it was possible for a man to be able, honest, and a good subject, though *branded* with the *odious* title of Tory. This was indeed new to them, and seemed to threaten their long engrossed influence ; several *struggles* were ineffectually made ; and at last, *after having previously concerted measures together*, they were determined to carry their point, by resigning their employments *almost to a man* ; but, *dismal* to think of, they missed

* See p. 3. et seq. of the Address.

their aim, and to their sorrow find that the King *can* do *without* them.

I have, in various parts of this tract, mentioned *the address to the Cocoa-tree*. The writer of it employs several pages in enumerating the objections the Whigs have to the present minister * ; but what do they all amount to, more than that he enjoys the royal favour. *They dispute not the legality of the power that raised him, but persist in affirming that he is not a minister with their approbation* †.

Insufferable arrogance ! Must then his Majesty seek *their* approbation in the appointment of his servants, and is none to exercise authority under him, but such as receive from *them* an *approving manifesto* ?

How *fottishly* do these *pretended* advocates for prerogative betray their *real* sentiments ? They would reduce the powerful monarch of the British islands to the state of an *humble Doge of Venice* ; all pageantry and outward show, whilst the real power is vested in the *junto* of *nobles* : and because he *will* not be a King of *shadows*, in a *buff* they resign their lucrative employments, though not without making some sort of merit of it, in their out-door harangues ‡.

The Whigs, with great presumption, say they are the majority of the nation ¶. Were this a truth, we should indeed be reduced to an unhappy state, to be so far divided into parties, as that any denomination of the *kind*, should assume to *itself* such a numerous train of partizans. If there is a majority in point of

* Ibid. p. 5. † Ibid. p. 9. ‡ Ibid. p. 18. ¶ See Address, p. 5. et passim.
number,

number, I should be apt to think it consisted of the *moderate men*.

But, perhaps, I do not rightly understand this assertion of the Whigs: do they mean that they are the majority of the nation, when considered in point of loyalty, property, abilities, or number? They will not, perhaps, chuse to be explicit; a few words may not, therefore, be improper touching their *pretensions* in each of these points.

A great share of loyalty, I am apt to think, they were never troubled with; and to prove this, it is only necessary to define what *true* loyalty is.

It consists then of a uniform attachment to monarchy, a proper degree of respect and reverence for the person of the Sovereign, an *implicit* and *ready obedience* to all his *lawful* commands, a *desire* to serve him, and defend all his *just* rights at the hazard of property, and even life itself.

If this is loyalty, can the *present* Whigs boast of any great share of it? Is it loyal to treat a King with *unbecoming freedom*? Is it paying a proper respect to *dictate* in his councils? Is it defending his rights, *virtually* to dispute his *right* of nominating his servants? Is it consistent with loyalty *to sap* the very foundations of *monarchy* itself, by *endeavouring to restrain the lawful power* of the King?

If

If the Whigs have done all this, why should they be thought more loyal than the rest of his Majesty's *liege* subjects.

With respect to property, the Whigs have no better pretensions. Such of them as have not *dissipated* their patrimony by extravagance, and are not mere *adventurers* in the ocean of faction, may find themselves at least *equalled* in point of *wealth* by the friends of the present administration ; and if they have much wealth among them, they will find abundant use for it, now they have *given up* so many of the *lucrative* employments they have long without rivals enjoyed.

As to their *superior abilities* in the arts of government, we have had, within these few years, so many instances of their talents that way, that it is not possible long to hesitate what judgment to give: all the proofs of abilities we have met with in the course of the war, except what we have experienced under the present ministry, was during the period that Mr. Pitt *presided* at the helm of affairs, and I am apt to think they will not be *presumptuous* enough to denominate him a Whig, *at least for some time to come*. it is well known he *then guided* every thing, which, perhaps, was the reason we met with such success, as his *colleagues* the Whigs could not boast of abilities sufficient for the *guidance*.

How far the influence of the Whigs will extend in point of *number*, I shall not take upon *me* to determine, till they inform me, whether it is usual with them to comprehend under that *title* every drunken cobbler, who rails at *Lord Bute* over his pot of porter in a Smithfield Alehouse. If they do, they may indeed be numerous, as their *emissaries* and *agents* are remarkably
assiduous

assiduous in poisoning the minds, and *corrupting* the loyalty of the *thoughtless rabble*.

It might, perhaps, have been expected, that in this tract I should have attempted the vindication of the character of a *Noble Lord* from the many aspersions that are, by a disappointed party, *daily* and *hourly* thrown out; but why should I *waste* my time in an *unnecessary* task? or why honour them more with *my* notice than his Lordship himself does? who, though he cannot help seeing the *vain* efforts of their malice, *affords* them in return only a *smile of contempt*. To his honour be it said, *he has produced a peace**, and such a peace as Britain could *never* before boast of. *Were the articles of it engraved on his sepulchral monument, his posterity would have no reason to regret it.* His Lordship's answer to a great man's reflections on him in a certain assembly, merits being recorded in letters of gold; and would well have become the mouth of a *Scipio Africanus*, or an *Æmilius Scaurus*.

* Address, p. 13.

F I N I S.

It is in the nature of things that the
the following is the result of the

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have been the result of the
Graham

T I M I S

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[illegible]

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